

Weather

Cloudy with Showers

McGill Daily

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1935

PRICE TWO CENTS

Today's Event

Sports Day

People's Forum To Commence Season In New Quarters

Society to Meet in American Presbyterian Church This Year

SPEAKERS NAMED

Sir Norman Angell Gives First Lecture on "The Illusion Persists"

Announcement of the opening of the thirteenth series of lectures sponsored by the People's Forum of Montreal was made public yesterday by Mr. J. M. Gardiner, secretary of the Forum. This announcement includes information concerning the change in headquarters of the society, as well as a list of those speakers who will take part in the series between next Sunday and Christmas.

This season, instead of meeting in the Church of the Messiah, as has been the custom for the past several years, the Forum will meet in the American Presbyterian Church at the corner of Dorchester and Drummond Streets. The reason for this change is seen in the fact that due to lack of space, the Forum's activities have been greatly restricted during the last few years. In the new quarters this difficulty is completely obviated by a meeting capacity which is twice that of the former meeting place.

Speakers Announced

This year's president, replacing Dr. H. D. Brunt, is Mr. Ross Macdonald. A programme of lectures featuring many prominent personalities has been arranged. The first of these to be given on Sunday evening by Sir Norman Angell, is entitled "The Illusion Persists."

After Sunday's lecture the following will speak at the regular meetings to be held between then and Christmas, in the order named: Rabbi Eisenstein of Toronto; Dr. Alfred Adler of Vienna; James Roosevelt, son of the president of the United States; Will Durant, the American philosopher; Asger Aarseton, past Prime Minister of Iceland; Banamy Dobree, of the University of Cairo; Gerhard Seger, a member of the German Reichstag; and Henry Noel Brailsford of England.

Exchange Officially Closed Yesterday

Committee Reports Increase of Sales Over Last Year

The McGill Book Exchange officially closed its doors yesterday at 2 p.m., having been open for more than a week. Established in 1926 by the Student's Executive Council, the Exchange has continued its work of procuring and selling used texts ever since.

In the opinion of the committee, the Exchange has had a very successful year. Its total sales amount to \$1275 as compared to \$1185 of last season—an increase of 8%. Only the lack of sufficient texts prevented the total from rising to a much higher figure. The demand was heavy, upwards of \$400 worth of books being sold during the opening day, and \$165 the last two days.

The exchange announces that it will reopen at the beginning of next week for one day only, primarily to sell a surplus of "Types of English Prose Writings" which may be required by the students in English I.

It is further announced that lists of those to whom the Exchange owes money will be published in the Daily. These will be paid in two shifts, initials A-L the first day, and L-Z the second day.

To accommodate those who will be commencing half-courses in January, the Exchange will open for two or three days at mid-session.

The committee in charge of the Exchange is as follows: Leonard Picard, Stephen Walbridge, Donald Lloyd-Smith, Anthony Chapman.

S.C.M. Notes

Thursday, Oct. 10th. — Dr. Fred Howze group will meet.

Friday, Oct. 11th. 125 — Political lecture by G. D. Lavolette on the policies of the Reconstructionist Party. 530 — Meeting with Geoffrey Allen, special visitor from England and former secretary of the S.C.M. in Great Britain.

530 — Theological students' meeting with Geoffrey Allen.

Saturday, Oct. 12th. 1230 — Cabinet and World Outlook Committee luncheon meeting with Geoffrey Allen.

Graduate Weekend Conference at Knoxton from Friday night to Sunday night.

Sunday, Oct. 13th. 730 — Opening

Symposium On War Given By Party Representatives

Thomas Graydon Ends Service As McGill Employee

Played Active Part in University Affairs For 48 Years

ONE of the oldest members of McGill's "Old Guard" in the person of Tom Graydon, retired from active service last May. For forty-eight years he was an employee of McGill and served her in many capacities.

Born in Dublin in 1866, he grew up into a fine athlete and excelled on the track; his favourite events were the 100, 200, 440 and broad jump. He arrived in Montreal in 1887 and secured employment on the janitor's staff in the old Medical Building. Shortly afterwards he was transferred to the Chemistry Laboratory where he was engaged in analytical work.

In 1891 he was appointed groundsman of McGill. In this capacity he did a great deal to improve all the college athletics, and personally coached the Track, Rugby and Hockey teams. This was long before the Stadium was built and all athletic meets were held on the lower campus. At this time there was no athletic board and Tom Graydon laid the foundation for present-day unity among the different teams. In 1899 the first intercollegiate Track Meet was held and under his careful coaching the McGill team came out on top. This victory was followed by many successes for which he was responsible.

In 1901 Graydon, at the principal's request, moved into the Lodge, which had recently been vacated. He lived there until the building was torn down to make way for the Roddick Memorial Gates, near the site of which it had been located.

In 1914 he became foreman of the workshop department but still looked after the condition of the grounds in general. Shortly after he became assistant superintendent of all college properties. These promotions prevented him from taking an active interest in sports, but he could still be seen at the stadium at every opportunity, looking over the new recruits for the McGill teams.

Until last spring when his health failed him and he was forced to retire, he remained very active in McGill affairs.

Osler's Book Given By Stewart Fund

Dr. Finley Addresses Assembly in Medical Building

On Tuesday afternoon the Assembly Hall of the Medical Building witnessed a ceremony during which every Medical student of the second year was presented with a copy of Osler's "Way of Life."

The money for printing these books is obtained from a fund left expressly for this purpose by the late Dr. W. Grant Stewart, Medicine 1888, in appreciation of his former teacher Sir William Osler, and his happy student days at McGill. For the past ten years a sufficient number of copies has been printed for distribution to all second year students of the faculty of Medicine only. Mrs. Stewart is in charge of the fund.

The address which is delivered annually by a friend of Sir William Osler or Dr. Stewart, was delivered this year by Dr. Finley, Emeritus Professor of Medicine. Dr. Finley dealt with the life and work of both Sir William Osler and Dr. Stewart. Principal Morgan spoke of his early student days which were similar to those in the Faculty of Medicine. Dean Martin was chairman, and many friends of the late Dr. Stewart and Sir Osler were present.

HALLOWEEN DANCE

Tenders are called for an orchestra to play at the S.C.M. Halloween Party on October 31. Leave information at the office of Strathcona Hall not later than October 16.

BIOLOGICAL EXCURSION

There will be a two day biological excursion to Southern Quebec on Saturday and Sunday, October 12, 13, 1935. To register for this excursion please notify either Professor Gill or Professor Clark as soon as possible.

Chapel service at Divinity Hall Chapel. Speaker—Geoffrey Allen.

Attention Centred on League of Nations, and Italo-Ethiopian Dispute

Parties Favour Imposition of Economic Sanctions on Aggressor

EXPRESSING a common and determined stand against war, representatives of the various political parties in the coming federal elections, participated in a Symposium on War, at Strathcona Hall, yesterday afternoon. All the parties except the Conservatives were present, the Liberals being represented by Mr. Brook Claxton, the C. C. F. party by Professor F. R. Scott, the Communist party, by Mr. J. S. Wallace, and the Reconstructionists, by Mr. G. D. Lavolette. The speakers were introduced in the order in which their respective parties had been formed in Canada.

Due to the absence of the Hon. A. K. Hughes, Mr. Brook Claxton presented the stand of the Liberals. In opening his address, the speaker gave his methods for obtaining peace. First, by power politics, secondly, isolation policy, and lastly, cooperation between the governments of the world. Whereas the Conservatives stressed the power politics in their policy, and the C.C.F. isolation, the Liberals hold cooperation as the most effective means of maintaining peace. Canada is vitally concerned in the Italo-Ethiopian situation, inasmuch as the whole peace system of the world, and the sanctity of treaties is in doubt. Supporting the contention of the League of Nations, the speaker stated that Italy's attack was entirely unjustified, and that steps should be taken to prevent further aggression. The Liberals are willing to carry out all obligations as given by the League Covenant, and will impose economic and financial sanctions against the aggressor.

Outlines Achievements

The speaker then traced the various steps towards peace made during the regime of the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King. In 1925, the adoption of the Balfour declaration at the Imperial Conference, in 1928, Canada signed the Paris Pact; a definite policy being developed at the League of Nations Assembly. The Liberal Policy has always been continuous and constructive, and it is the intention of the Liberal party, if elected, to send to London, Mr. Massey, to take charge of relations with the League. Canada will take an independent and constructive stand in the fight for peace. If military sanctions should arise, Canada is fortified geographically, so that she will not have to send military aid.

Regarding the question of conscription, the speaker felt that this was an unfair question to raise at this time, and should only be discussed when a World Conflict shall arise. In conclusion, he summed up the stand of the Liberal party by saying that it will continue to make constructive suggestions, and aid in the organization and cooperation of the countries of the world towards peace.

Present Communist Stand

The second speaker, J. S. Wallace, speaking for the Communist party, began by outlining the forces that push people into war, even though political parties profess their stand against war, political plans, he says, are not a security against war. Even though Canada is far distant from Abyssinia, Canada, as a capitalist country is involved. Since 1926, the export in munitions has increased greatly, nickel export being doubled, and cotton, being tripled. This puts us in the same position as the U. S. was in 1916, when President Wilson was running for office, his platform being to keep his country out of war, when at that very moment they were already deeply involved, due to their great export of munitions to belligerent countries. So, too, in Canada, he believes that the driving forces leading to war already are in action.

The existence of private ownership of means of production is a great evil, leading to war. The constructive opposition to these evil forces suggested by Mr. Wallace, urges the working class to unite on a common front. He exemplified the Soviet Union as one state, which is completely in favour of immediate disarmament, the only bulwark towards peace. The Soviet too is not desirous of foreign markets, and the fruits of their labours are enjoyed by the people themselves. In conclusion, he urged that the working class rally, in order to play an effective part against war.

Professor Scott Speaks

Presenting the C.C.F. policy, Prof. F. R. Scott, stressed the adjustment of domestic internal policy, before re-

Second And Third Year Scholarship Awards Published

RESULTS of the scholarship examinations for the Second and Third Years of the Faculty of Arts and Science were announced by Dean Woodhead yesterday.

In the Second Year, the scholarships of Group I, the Arts subjects, were awarded as follows: Gordon W. Fraser (Charles Alexander Scholarship), \$150; Geraldine N. Bielezke, \$125; Samuel H. Mislav, \$125; Elydie C. C. Cox, \$100. Those of Group II, awarded for the examinations in Science subjects, were: Kenneth G. Mackay, \$150; Harry Moscovitch, \$100.

In the Third Year, five scholarships were given, each tenable for two years: Group I—John Macpherson, \$100; James L. MacCallum, \$100; Gertrude Salomons, \$150; Group II—Edward Rosenthal (Sir William Macdonald Scholarship), \$150; Harry H. Schwinz (Sir William Macdonald Scholarship), \$150.

The following awards were also made: C. Gordon Bourne (Sir William Macdonald Scholarship in Philosophy), \$150; Lillian Savage (Psychology), \$150; The Hiram Mills Scholarship in Biology was awarded as follows: Moses Blimovitch, \$75; S. M. Friedman, \$50; S. M. Friedman (Special Bursary), \$50; C. Ronald Stephen, \$25. Bursaries were awarded to Robert G. Cunnell \$50; Hilda Gifford, \$50; Sydney Ross, \$25.

Meeting Held By Maccabean Circle

Group Opens Season With Annual Rally

SPEAKERS INVITED

Dr. Sachar and Maurice Samuels Asked to Attend

The Maccabean Circle begins its activities this season with its annual Rally to be held in the Union on Sunday, October 13th, at 2:30 p.m. The main purpose of this Rally is to bring together all the Jewish students in the University, regardless of what faculty or what year they are in. Two prominent Jewish leaders who will be in this city over the weekend have been invited to address the meeting, and it is the hope of the Executive that both will be able to attend. These are Dr. A. L. Sachar, national director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, and Maurice Samuels, well known lecturer.

The Circle this year will be controlled by the Executive as appointed last year at the last general meeting. This consists of: C. R. Gross, President; Judy Orlenstein, Vice-President; I. N. Dubin, Treasurer; Judy Beldel, Secretary; Morton Godine and Pearl Jacobs, members ex-officio and for the various committees. Also Gruber, Ben Schechter, Arnold Katz, Anne Romoff, Edward Grelman, Bob Levine, Jack Wigdor, and Pearl Carmaine so far. The other committee appointments have yet to be announced.

Alexander Brott To Give Violin Recital

McGill Graduate Will Play at Ritz Carlton

Alexander Brott, a graduate of the McGill Conservatorium of Music will give a violin recital at the Ritz Carlton Hotel on Thursday, October 10. Mr. Brott, while studying under the direction of Prof. Maurice Ondert and Dean Douglas Clarke, won the Peterson Memorial Scholarship for four consecutive years. At the present he is studying in New York, under Sascha Jacobson.

The purpose of this concert is to raise money to cover his expenses for the coming winter in New York. The concert includes "Cancione" by Bach, "Violin Concerto in D" by Tchaikovsky, also pieces from Ernest Bloch, De Palla, and Paganini.

arranging the foreign policy. The C.C.F. maintains that Canadian Neutrality must be rigorously maintained, even in the event that Great Britain gets into a war with Italy, regardless of the British Commonwealth, Canada will refuse to give military support to any league war. "The league is not great enough for Canadians to say 'The league is worth your dying for.' The C.C.F. party will, however, support economic sanctions, nationalization of manufacture of armaments, control of foreign trade, and a foreign policy for promotion of peace.

Concluding the symposium on War Mr. G. D. Lavolette presented the po-

Student Group Addressed By Conservative Candidate

Honorable C. H. Cahon, K.C., Gave Third Speech of Series in Strathcona Hall

Canadian Trade Claimed to Have Been Increased by Conservative Policy

"YOUTH of today must be satisfied to work at any job. If the student or young business man works hard and is diligent, he need have no worries about advancement or future for these will follow as a consequence, but the man who puts little into his job will get as little out of it," stated Hon. C. H. Cahon, K.C. in his address to the students at Strathcona Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cahon, Secretary of State in the present Conservative Cabinet, was the third of the four nominees scheduled to represent the different parties running for election in this division, who spoke at Strathcona Hall. He is a native of Nova Scotia and after a long law career, entered politics and was of the party that kept the Maritimes in the Federation in 1896.

"To refute the Liberals' accusation of declined trade in Canada," Mr. Cahon went on to say, "I was commissioned to negotiate with the French Government a new trade arrangement between Canada and France. While those negotiations were proceeding at Paris, the fall of the Heriot Ministry, which was succeeded by the fall of the Ministry of Paul Boncour, caused considerable delays, but eventually a trade convention was consummated, which, despite the prevalent economic depression, has proved most advantageous to both countries."

The new trade convention with France replaced the treaty which had then expired, which involved the granting of fixed rates without corresponding obligations by France, and which did not grant to Canada the French minimum tariff on all leading Canadian exports to that country.

"This government has also obtained commercial arrangements securing most favoured nation treatment from Austria, an arrangement whereby we obtained a most favoured nation treatment from Brazil, and a trade agreement with Poland, which has recently been signed."

In addition, negotiations are pending for trade agreements with the United States of America and with two important European countries, all of which constitutes a record of accomplishment which merits public approval.

Permanent recovery from the existing depression is not to be secured through the construction by public funds, of unproductive and unprofitable public works. Unemployment only to be permanently overcome by increasing the private employment of all available labour, by encouraging the extension of existing private enterprises and the creation of new undertakings which will put men and money confidently to work. The restoration of normal domestic employment will largely overcome the economic difficulties of today.

Elections of Canada were admonished to harbour no illusions. The financial and economic problems that are to confront the government which is about to be selected are of tremendous import, and it is hoped that an intelligent judgment will be rendered and not swayed by shallow arguments or by flippant appeals to personal or political prejudices.

McGILL SOCIETY DINNER

On Oct. 19th, the day of the McGill-Toronto game, the McGill Society of Toronto is holding its Annual Dinner at the Royal York Hotel. Principal Morgan is to be introduced to the Society at this dinner.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

For the benefit of these students who have not yet been medically examined, examinations will be held at 3181 University St., from Oct. 8th to 11th, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. daily.

MACCABEAN CIRCLE

The Maccabean Circle will hold its opening rally Sunday afternoon, Oct. 13, at the Union. All Jewish students are cordially invited to attend. Refreshments will be served.

sition of the Reconstructionists. His party favours economic sanctions only, and absolutely no military sanctions. Since we are not concerned with European affairs, their attitude being different from ours. With regard to conscription, the speaker stated that we should stop a conscription of men by a conscription of wealth. And finally the speaker favoured a nationalization of armaments, and an embargo on arms to belligerent countries.

Alexander Brott



McGill Conservatorium Graduate who gives a concert at The Ritz Carlton tonight.

Student Compares Two Universities

Graduate of University of Manitoba Made Associate Secretary of S.C.M.

LARGE ENROLLMENT

Manitoba Largely Government Subsidized as Compared With McGill's Corporation System

A comparison of McGill University with the University of Manitoba was made by Neil Morrison, graduate of the latter university and now associate secretary of the Students' Christian Movement at McGill, in an interview with the Daily yesterday.

The annual enrollment at that university is approximately 2800 students. The buildings are scattered about in eight different places, within a radius of eight miles, whereas McGill's buildings are concentrated within a few blocks. Morrison expressed surprise at the fact that we have only one Arts Course, whereas Manitoba has a number of them. The Arts Faculty and Science Faculty, too, are independent of each other.

Government Subsidized

The University of Manitoba is more of the character of a Federal University, having affiliated State Colleges. It has three girls' colleges compared with our only R.V.C. The University of Manitoba is governed by a Student Body, much like our own. However, their Students' Council is elected by the fourteen different faculties, with president elected by the whole Student Body whereas ours is elected by executives of the different faculties. The University of Manitoba Students' Council has charge of all general affairs, including control of athletic activities, while we have our athletic association controlling these activities.

Economists Speak On Credit Theories

Economy Club Will Start With Social Credit Discussion

The Political Economy Club will inaugurate this year's activities on Tuesday, October 22nd, with a discussion on the possibilities of the success of the Social Credit Plan in Canada. The principal speakers will be Allan Anderson, Arts 37, and Sol Levites, Arts 36, each of whom will present papers on the subject.

Due to the recent victory of the Social Credit Party in Alberta, with its as yet untried policies, many questions have arisen in the minds of economists all over the Dominion as to the possibilities of putting into practice the theories which form the basis of the party's platform. The principal stand of "Social Credit" is the crediting of each adult under its jurisdiction with a monthly dividend of \$25. Mr. Aberhart, leader of the party, believes that this will increase the purchasing power of the individual and thus greatly improve conditions.

The members of the Political Econ-

Debating Union Will Open Season With Student Parliament

Election Returns to be Announced at Intervals During Proceedings

PROMINENT GUESTS

Topic of Debate in Keeping With Present Political Atmosphere

As the introductory debating event of the season, the McGill Debating Union will present a Mock Parliament on Monday evening, October 14th, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Union. This form of affair has been chosen for its connection with the Federal Elections on the same day, as also has been the subject for debate, "Resolved That at This Hour in Canada Democracy is Triumphant." Leaders of the four chief political parties in Canada will be represented as follows: S. MacMaster-Kerr, Prime Minister and leader of the Conservative party; Clarence Gross, Liberal chief; Allan Anderson, leader of the Reconstructionists; and Joan Clark, C.C.F. head.

In opening the debate, leaders of the political parties will introduce their respective platforms in ten-minute speeches. These will be followed by briefer addresses from the student Parliament. It is expected by the executive that Monday night's Parliament will be attended by an atmosphere of informality which will tend to produce better results among the speakers.

Radio Reports

During the course of the Parliament both audience and debaters will be kept in touch with the running of the elections by means of radio reports and further news to be obtained from a local newspaper. This information will be chalked on a blackboard placed in a prominent position in the hall, a method which the Debating Union feels will be an incentive to the use of impromptu work and a cause of intense excitement among listeners and participants.

As President of the Debating Union, Melbourne Deig will take his place as chairman. Colonel Bovey will be present at the Parliament as the Union guest. Among those who have made it known that they will attend the debate are Ken Baker, Alfred Pick, Morton Godine, and Neil Morrison.

Observe Procedure

The House will be arranged as in usual for such an event as this and Parliamentary procedure will be observed until the very end of the debate. The session will be closed when the returns show sufficiently the general result of the elections.

It is the purpose of the Debating Union to encourage larger attendance and interest by students at its debates. In carrying out this aim, a charge of twenty-five cents will be made the outside public, whereas students will be allowed admittance merely upon presentation of their student coupons.

Charity Affairs

The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. E. L. Patacade have accorded their patronage for the Ligue de la Jeunesse Feminine ball which will be held at the Windsor Hotel, Saturday, October 19th.

As it has been done in the past years the benefits of the ball will be used in buying shoes for poor children. The Ligue hopes this year, to realize a sum sufficient to help a greater number of children, and for that relies on your generosity.

Tickets are now on sale at the Windsor Hotel, room 26, Plateau 7181.

Officers Elected

The results of elections, for Medical representative on the Students' Council, and officers for the class of R.V.C. 36 were announced yesterday. Harold P. Lyons was elected by acclamation, as Medical representative on the Students' Council, and will fill the vacancy, made by the election of Holbe McHugh as President of the Students' Council. Lyons will hold office until December 31, 1935. R.V.C. 36 officers are as follows:

President—Judy E. Moore.
Vice-President—Phyllis Jackson.
Secretary-Treasurer—Muriel Baker.

Attention Reporters

The assignment book will be made out this afternoon at 1:00 o'clock as usual. All Thursday night's reporters are asked to come down and check off their assignments.

only Club plan to hold a series of discussions following the one on "Social Credit." These will include such topics as, "The Future of Canadian Transportation," "The Price Spread Reports," "The Future of Gold," and several others.

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Montreal, Thursday, October 10, 1935
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Students And The Elections

ON October 14th electors all over the
Dominion will go to the polls to choose
the next Government. Included among
them will be many McGill students, several
of whom will be voting for the first time.
It is quite obvious, then, that if students
are to exercise their franchise properly
and intelligently, they must have a proper
knowledge of the political issues before
them, and vote in such a way as to advance
their own interests to the greatest degree.

People are often much too quick to
scorn our system of elections, and to dis-
regard lightly their vote with a shrug of
the shoulders. What is the use, we are
told, of voting? What does one individual
isolated vote amount to—it is only a drop
in the bucket. We often hear, "Why
should I vote, or what difference does it
make for whom I vote?" My vote won't
make any difference anyway." This is ob-
viously an inaccurate view. It is true that
one individual vote in most cases cannot
do much, but if this attitude were general
everywhere, then obviously the franchise
might just as well be scrapped. Living as
we are in a country which has for long
had a system of democratic government,
we do not fully appreciate the vast im-
portance of being able to express our will
in this manner. Democracy everywhere is
tending to become the exception; dicta-
torship the rule. We do not always realize
that Canada is one of the few countries
in the world where people are still allowed
to elect their governments — and elect
them; that here in Canada we can express
our will and not have someone else's will
imposed on us.

There is another, and even more im-
portant reason, why students who have a
vote, should take the present elections
seriously. For their very future is bound
up with the results of the coming campaign.
Youth today, and the college graduate in
particular, is facing an unprecedented
crisis. It is faced with the grim spectre of
involuntary idleness. Thousands of High
School and College graduates go forth
from the cloistered walls of their respec-
tive institutions every year and find that
"jobs" are very difficult to secure. Here in
Canada, as in the rest of the world, this
serious problem faces us. Flushed with
success and full of enthusiasm, trained stu-
dents pour forth into the world of indus-
try and find that the roseate pictures
painted for them vanish into thin air. A
large number find that the doors of em-
ployment are closed to them. There follows
disillusionment and despair. Principal
Morgan expressed the matter very aptly
while speaking to the Graduates' Society
last Saturday night. "There is no greater
crime of our generation," he said, "than
the waste of youth," and then went on to
plead that youth be given every possible
opportunity.

The world economic crisis has brought
civilization to the brink of the chasm. On
all sides of us we see millions of the un-
employed, poverty and want in the midst
of potential plenty and affluence—a plenty
which could and should be ours. What is
the cause of this gruesome paradox? What
is the future for Youth in this sort of
world?

Hundreds of theories, sound and
otherwise, have been advanced to explain
the economic depression. In this coming
campaign, each party promises to solve
these problems for us, and to project our
lives into a better world. That is the
first issue facing students. Which party
will most further our interests—and the
interests of our country? Mr. Bennett
promises to do it by a continuation of a pro-
tectionist policy—a policy of Canada First;
Mr. King promises to effect it by a policy
of freer trade; Mr. Stevens by a policy
of attack on the Big Interests; and finally
Mr. Woodsworth by a complete revamp-
ing of our capitalist economy.

When students go to the polls on
October 14th let them remember that their
own future is intimately at stake and let
a vote for a party which they think will rid
us of, or at least mitigate, our evils, be the
party they should vote for. Above all, let
them not be carried away by catchwords
and catch phrases.

Germany Today

By Clive Helmut von Cardinal
(Continued)

In the matter of foreign affairs one receives the
conviction after a longer stay that the German
people as well as its leaders are unanimously re-
lentant and sincere in demanding a true and last-
ing peace. Only a nation and people that has gone
through the horrors and sufferings of world war
and revolution can comprehend such a heart felt
desire for peace. At the same time it was naturally
evident that Germany could not remain bare of the
most elementary protection and open to any in-
vasion of even its smallest neighbours, while sur-
rounded by a world with an increasing ring of arm-
aments—a crying mockery to all the balm pro-
mises of universal disarmaments of a Poincare, a
Clemenceau, a Wilson, and a League of Nations.
When after fourteen years of scrupulous fulfilment
of disarmament pledges and finally frequent and
vainless warnings and appeals not only from Ger-
man but also from Allied quarters, (Cecil Boncour,
Henderson, etc.) for equal action on the other side
Germany eventually could not evolve to rearm itself,
a howl resulted from all parts and nervous press
offices once again spread the cry of the story of
"the German Menace" into the world. I confess
after having travelled through five of the chief
countries of Europe, after having as in one case
seen one of the principal mountain passes of Eu-
rope teeming with Italian Alpini equipped with the
most up to date means of destruction or after hav-
ing passed through a demilitarized zone of fifty kilo-
metres east of the Rhine, and passing over onto
French territory at Strassburg and being met with
fixed bayonets and the rattle of machine guns, and
many other experiences I cannot possibly share the
opinion that Germany is any more pugnacious—or
militarily minded than any other nation. Germany's
will to peace has been shown in a constructive way
first in the German-Polish non aggression pact
that so far successfully overbridges the great dif-
ferences of the two nations made by the Treaty of
Versailles, and secondly in the definite success of
the Anglo German Naval Pact that not only de-
stroyed a possible English-German Naval rivalry in
the end, but also formed a complete basis of friend-
ship and trust between these two related nations
and an example for other nations to follow. The
German opinion remains that mutual military as-
sistance pacts as France and Soviet Russia are
carrying through are definitely incompatible with
the peace idea—that 1914 was sufficient proof of
this need hardly be mentioned. One frequently is
told in Germany: "What more security does France
need when we leave fifty to a hundred miles of our
Rhine frontier unarmed and unprotected against
the mightiest of fortresses the world has ever seen
on the French side, and when we have a dozen times
repeated that since the return of the Saar to its
rightful owners has passed we wish to possess not an
inch of French soil?" I carry with me the impres-
sion though that through short sighted mistrust and
misunderstanding which unfortunately seems in-
eradicable out of human nature the danger of armed
conflict will be increasing.

I happen to be travelling with a young Austrian
of the old nobility that received crown lands in
German speaking parts of Hungary and what is
now ceded to Rumania—a student of the University
of Vienna taking up a scholarship in America. We
compared experiences on Austria. He has been
frequently imprisoned under the Dollfus regime for
his political opinions. The prisons of Austria are
cramped with political prisoners—socialists but
chiefly Nazis. Ruthless suppression seems unparal-
leled. No one seems so unpopular in Austria as this
government that holds its power solely by a small
minority, amongst them the Roman Catholic
Clergy and the Heimwehr a military organization
financed by the Italians. Since the Italians had
betrayed Austria once twenty years ago and Musso-
lini has torn an old German speaking part of Tyrol
from it in 1919 the people have no friendly feeling
at heart for their southern neighbours. A govern-
ment that is used as a tool for Italian aspirations
in the Danube Basin and that can only hold its in-
dependence with French gold can certainly not be
looked upon as expressive of the people. After see-
ing Austria first hand one realizes how much one
can be brought under the impression of wrong
press reports abroad. I have noticed that experi-
ence with many other foreigners returning from
Austria. There seems little doubt that the majority
and particularly the peasant in the rural districts
are still unshakable in their unanimous wish to
join with Germany not only from a feeling of blood
and cultural ties with the great sister nation to
the north but also from the realization what an
economic union would mean to the commercial
situation of the country which is at present at a
deadlock. From conservative estimates of the
strength of the national socialists in Austria one
finds that with Vienna they number about 60 per
cent and without Vienna, around 80 per cent of
the total population. Any national socialist ac-
tivities are of course carried on secretly.

Since the days of the reformation Germany has
been the intellectual battlefield of the world and
the source of many great movements from social-
ism to communism and today national socialism.
It is a point of considerable interest though that
the original founder of national socialist thought
i.e. that the first "Nazi" if we may say so, was not
a German but an Englishman who though reared
in England and France has incidentally been one
of the greatest friends and admirers of Germany:
Houston Stewart Chamberlain. If one wishes to
receive a fair understanding and intellectual in-
sight into this movement—a study which is impera-
tive if we want to understand the background of
present day Germany—it is advisable to read his
work: "Foundations of the Nineteenth Century"
(Grundlagen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts) one
of the greatest studies ever made on the Western
world and in particular Germany, England and the
North countries written at the turn of the century.
Chamberlain's ideas found to a large extent their
political form in the National Socialist Movement.

In it are found traits of all the greater intellectual
forces still in Germany during the war period of
decay, with all their pros and cons: nationalism
and socialism and to a large degree the German
Youth Movement playing prominent parts. It re-
mains to be seen which of these elements will be
the dominating factor. I do not believe the strug-
gle of conflicting views within the party is ended.
One gathers the impression that the socialist side
is increasingly being emphasized as the opposition
from reactionary quarters is considerable. There is
also much feeling against the present state of af-
fairs on the part of the intelligentsia. They feel
most of all the effect of censorship and a one sided
track of thought and fear the danger of it on the
cultural and spiritual future of the nation. That
too remains a serious issue of the present day
Germany. But the problem that interested me
most and that seemed the most serious in its ram-
ifications is the religious struggle that bears with-
in it the gravest dangers, if not for the present
then for the future. It too appears as the least
understood abroad. It can be reduced to a simple
formula. I confess after ten months
of contact with it that as yet I have not received a
clearcut understanding of it. From Renaissance to
Reformation and the liberal agnosticism of the
nineteenth century Germany has been the world's
clearing place of spiritual tensions. The problems
of today are the climax of a deeper unanswered
spiritual lead pent up for the last decade—a need
that formalized religion and a decadent church did
not meet. The so called neo-heathen appearances
in Germany are a spiritual wild growth that will
pass with time but today though the masses in
Germany remain averse to it, it represents a chal-
lenge to a Christianity that has lost its reality. Let
us not flatter our complacent bourgeois self-satis-
faction in believing that the fault rests on some
other system or man since Christianity if it is to be
anything begins with ourselves nor let us drop
into the fallacy of thinking that the struggle is
confined to another nation or continent. The strug-
gle between Christ and Anti-Christ knows no fron-
tiers though in each nation it finds different forms
of expressing itself even though at first they may
not show such striking reactions as in Germany.
As we all know on the answer to this will rest the
fate of all of our civilization. One begins to believe
that there is much truth in the sayings of some
that the world is at the threshold of spiritual up-
heavals as it has not experienced since the reforma-
tion.

Zoological Ditties

THE GOAT

The reputation of the Goat
Is quite as shabby as his coat.
His public knowledge that his habits
Rival those of the fruitful rabbits.

The Hog

The Hog, although a work of Nature,
Is not at all a lovely creature.
The poltiest I can say about it
Is that we do quite well without it.

The Cow

The Cow, I grant, is rather good
At supplying us with dairy food.
But don't you think she is somewhat hazy?
To presume we care at all for her pastury?
VON DUBNO

Correspondence

Montreal, September 30th 1935

General Secretary,

McGill University, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—

I believe that I have to apply to you to get in
relation with distinguished English people who
would like to know a French-speaking fellow for
purpose of getting improvement of their recinocal
languages.

The writer has for his part a good knowledge
of the French language and he wishes to meet
English peoples having the same acquaintance of
their own idiom.

My best thanks in advance.

Yours truly,

R. ROYAL LAMONTAGNE,
725 D'AVAR Ave., Outremont,
Canada

College Comment

Traditions Must Stand Only On Merit

IN the freshman edition of the Utah Chronicle's
one year ago appeared an editorial urging the
incoming class to honor the traditions of the uni-
versity and preserve them. "If you assume the at-
titude that traditions are as much a part of college
as the subjects taught therein, you have taken a
big stride towards their preservation," said the
editorial.

You have also taken a big stride toward bury-
ing yourself in convales.

Certain traditions are wholesome, but the ma-
jority are moth eaten strings tying us to the past.
The biggest task of all progress has been the break-
ing of these strings.

Universities are charged with the responsibility
of enlightening their students and fashioning them
into progressive citizens. Useless and foolish tra-
ditions, taught simply because they are traditions,
have no place on a college campus. Freshmen are
therefore now enjoined to come to the University
with open minds, to choose their own traditions
not hesitating to throw them over when they be-
come obsolete, and to beware of anyone attempt-
ing to foist upon him rigid tenets of any kind.
—UTAH CHRONICLE.

Weigh Your Load

NOW is the time when we are shouldering our
work for the coming year. Some of us know
from experience the dangers of overtaxing our

The Greatest Hoax In History

Condensed from "Catherine, the Portrait of an Empress"

(Reprinted from "The Reader's Digest")

CATHERINE THE GREAT, Empress
of Russia, never lost the capacity
to fall in love. But even those later,
bizarre amours which scandalized
Europe were really nothing but varia-
tions on the theme of her indestruct-
ible attachment to one man: Gregory
Potemkin. Something more than phys-
ical passion gave distinction to this
affair, a devotion unique in history.
The love of these two, whose common
bond was ambition, realized itself in a
dream of world rule.

Outwardly the two had little in
common: the empress, personification
of order and punctuality, who never
drank a drop, who rose at dawn and in
her 16-hour day accomplished more
work than 10 men — and Potemkin,
who spent his days in lounging his
nights in drinking, whose gluttony
was a byword and who rounded off
the wildest debauches with prayers of
repentance. Yet Potemkin worshiped
her; he overwhelmed her with ten-
derness; he was past master at choos-
ing presents valued solely for their
superb frivolity. With him she became
a real woman letting herself be spoiled
by a man.

At first Catherine esteemed him as
"the most comical and amusing char-
acter of the century," for this woman
who had known so much horror yearned
for gaiety and laughter. But pres-
ently she came to appreciate his real
qualities. "Ah, what a good head
the man has!" Potemkin became
assistant minister for war and, almost
overnight, war minister. Then, sud-
denly, with no obvious cooling off in
their passion, he left for the south,
renouncing Catherine's body, but
keeping her soul; he even appointed
his successor to that intimate position
he had relinquished. For 15 years more
her lovers were selected with his con-
sent, or at his command. Potemkin
was ready to lay at her feet anything
—fortresses or flowers, provinces or
paramours. (These favorites, incident-
ally, were expensive. They cost the
country about 14,000,000 rubles. What
Potemkin himself received from Cath-
erine's treasury must have run to
nearly 50,000,000 rubles.) While mere-
ly Catherine's lover, Potemkin led a
life of indolence, but the moment he
left her embrace, his life became
ruled by that "tremendous plan or-
thy of a Caesar" already shaped in
Catherine's mind: the ruling of the
Black Sea and all southeastern
Europe. In 1783 she quietly annexed
the Crimea, and Potemkin's business,
as governor of the province, was now
to turn this desert waste into a civil-
ized country.

The task appealed to him. He em-
barked on a hundred projects: the
building of the naval harbor at Sevast-
opol, vast fleets of merchant vessels
and warships; importation of silk-
worms from China, planting of forests
and vineyards; new factories and
roads; he made plans for a magnifi-
cent new metropolis on the river
Dnieper, to be named Ekaterinoslav—
"Catherine's Glory." He made jour-
neys north to inform Catherine of
these new wonders. And she believed
him. She believed, too, in the other
miracles he reported: fields of wav-
ing corn, villages of contented, pros-
perous peasants — she really believed
that in 3 years Potemkin had created
the happiest, most fruitful province of
her empire out of barren steppe-land.
She must visit the new provinces, see
for herself these miracles. Though
now 58, her enthusiasm had never
been more abundant.

Potemkin had not made a garden
out of the desert, wealth where had
been squalor, but he was able to cre-
ate the illusion of all this for Cath-
erine's delight. The villages, the fac-
tories existed only on paper; the
steppes were still as desolate, the
towns as tumble-down as always, but
Potemkin was a marvelous stage man-
ager, and Catherine's Crimean jour-
ney was a success.

The percentage of those who
are unsuccessful in their year's work
varies but little from year to year.
Among the number you will always
find those who failed because they
attempted too much. The result in-
variably leads to discouragement and
lack of faith in one's own ability. An-
alysis may show that thoughtlessness
was more to blame than inability.

Standards are high in this Uni-
versity and every course involves plenty
of hard work. In addition to that,
social and athletic activities make de-
mands. It is in dealing with these
that we overload. Everything attempt-
ed takes more time than it was ex-
pected to take. Membership in a club
or enrolment on a team is highly de-
sirable. Membership in several clubs
or enrolment on several teams is
highly disastrous.

It is a matter of regret that we
lack a means of checking up on ca-
pacity and load early in the term.
There should be a "truck drive over
scales" scheme whereby an official
could weigh our load and suggest a
maximum. But there isn't. It's up to
each student to determine his own
burden. Those of the first year es-
pecially, would be well advised to
avoid loading themselves too heavy.
It doesn't pay. A little more than
enough is by far too much.

VARSITY

ney was the greatest triumph of stage
management ever known—an achieve-
ment worthy of being numbered
among the wonders of the world.

Catherine set out in February (Po-
temkin had gone ahead to "make ar-
rangements") with a retinue of 40,000.
Her sledge, drawn by 8 horses, was
like a small house, with 3 windows in
each wall. At each station 500 fresh
horses were waiting; huge bonfires
lighted the road at night. Villagers
had been ordered to repair their
houses (they painted only the walls
facing the street); groups of artificial
trees had been placed to screen un-
sightly spots, broken-down roofs had
been repaired, not with tiles but with
painted cardboard imitations. The

populace must wear its best clothes;
girls must strew petals in the road-
way; all the ancient and infirm must
remain indoors; begging or the pre-
sents of petitions was forbidden —
all must "express their happiness by
smiles and merry gestures." Years be-
fore, Catherine, traveling this road,
(Continued on Page 1)

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(4) Drummond Street (5) Mansfield Street
(6) University Street (7) Bleury Street

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1441 McGill College Ave.

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BELair 2725 - 1445

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
BELair 1623

Information Bureaus

1242 St. Catherine St., West
BELair 1634

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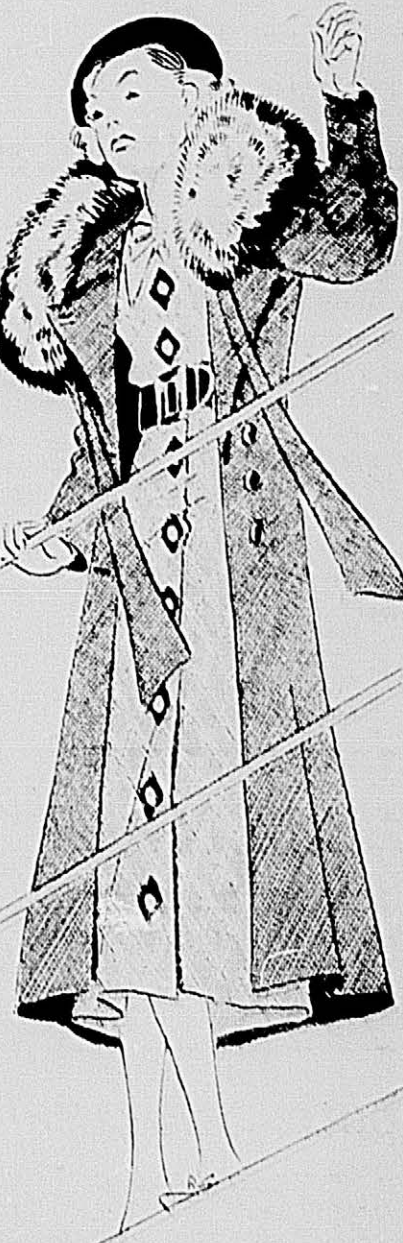
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Golf And Track Meets Feature Annual Sports Day

Harrington Trophy At Stake In Annual Match Red Seconds Lose Game To Nationals Important Significance Given To Stadium Event

Student-Professor Golf Match at Royal Montreal Club This Morning — Staff Out to Avenge Last Year's One-Point Defeat — To be Played on Handicap Basis — Nassau Scoring System Employed

THE Dr. J. B. Harrington Trophy is up for competition this morning at the Royal Montreal Golf Club when some one hundred and thirty professors and student golfers take time out from lectures for the annual Sports Day Classic. With eleven wins to their credit as against the professors' three, the undergraduates have this year made the generous gesture of putting the match on a handicap basis.

Nassau Scoring System
The Nassau system of scoring will be used today. Under this system, one point is allotted for each nine and one for the match. Due to the fact that there are many more students than professors among the entrants, some of the students are playing for the professor side.

Students are responsible for arranging starting time and transportation with their opponents. The committee in charge, headed by Dr. A. S. Lamb, wishes to express its appreciation to the Royal Montreal Club for their courtesy in permitting the match to be held over their course.

Elsewhere on this page will be found the draw for the match.

Bank Rugger Team Defeats Red Squad In Hard-fought Tilt

McGill Men Lose to Experienced Bankers by 10-0 Score

THE experienced Bank of Montreal English Rugger team, one of the leading fifteen of the city, turned loose their power on a comparatively weak and inexperienced McGill team yesterday afternoon on the Campus, and blanked the Redmen 10-0. The Bank scored two tries, to win the game.

The Redmen's three-quarter line showed lack of experience, but that fault is expected to be corrected within the next few days. Argo, Ricker, Foote, Gildea, Thompson and Scott started for McGill. Morwood was the best on the winning team.

Play Saturday
A practice game will be held this afternoon at 5 p.m. in preparation for the Wanderers game, Saturday, on the Campus at 5 p.m. Other games scheduled for the team are:

Oct. 19th—Queens at McGill.
Nov. 2nd—McGill at Toronto.

The lineups for yesterday's game were as follows:

McGill's Forwards: Savage, Williams, Gildea, Mackenzie, Stapleton, Hamilton, Scott, Foster, scrum-half, Belden; three-quarters, Ricker, Coleman, Foote, Argo; stand-off, Thompson; full-back, Duffin.

Bank of Montreal: Hawkins, captain; Keast, Kayser, Sherwood, Williams, B. Morwood, D. Morwood, Ferris, Ellis, Hamilton, Briggs, Sauve, Barry, Strickland and Jolin.

Chess Club Opens Season's Activities

Discussion of Plans For Season to be Featured

Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the second floor of the Union, the McGill Chess Club will renew its activities for the fourteenth season. The Chess Club is known for its many and successful chess teams, in the different leagues in the city. It may also be remembered for the games it won by telegraph against other Universities. Due to many graduations, the Club is in great need of new members. All who are interested in chess should turn up at this first meeting. Lists will be posted in the Arts Building and those interested are asked to sign this list.

The Honorary President is Dr. J. P. Day, Acting President, J. Rauch, Vice-president, W. Sheldon, and Secretary-treasurer, J. Hodgson. However as some of these positions are now vacant, a selection for these offices will be held.

Sports Notices

INTERFACULTY FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Fri., Oct. 11, Eng. vs. Arts.
Tue., Oct. 15, Law vs. Comm.
Wed., Oct. 16, Arts vs. Med.
Thurs., Oct. 17, Eng. vs. Dent.

BAZMINGTON
All those wishing to enter an R.V.C.

Lose by Score of 14-4 — Mullins C.N.R. Star

McGILL TEAM STRONG IN OPENING MATCH

Walker, Bourne, Matheson and Hall Best for Redmen

THE lack of adequate first class substitution was the only difference between the McGill Intermediates and the C. N. R. football squads last night at the Stadium. Up till about ten minutes to go, the score was tied at 4-4 and the result was in doubt, the odds being slightly with the Red team. From this time on, however, the Redmen took complete command of the play and scored a touch which was converted, a placement and a deadline boot, a tired Red outfit struggling vainly to halt them. The final score was 14-4.

Starting for the Red squad last night were Matheson, whose kicking was consistently good all night; Walker and Bourne, who between them plunged and ran in the backfield for most of McGill's gains in yardage; and Jimmy Hall, who executed the drop kick early in the game and tackled often and well at outside position. The whole team however put up an excellent exhibition of football and like the Seniors on Saturday more than made up in spirit what they lacked in technique.

Redmen Scored First
The game started with the Redmen carrying the ball right down the field (Continued on Page 4)

Student-Professor Golf Match Draw

Staff	Handicap	Phone No.	Students	Handicap
Dr. C. F. Wyde	27	PL 7461	George Murray	20
Dr. C. K. P. Henry	27	PL 3933	George Novinger	12
Dr. J. C. Meakins	16	PL 1251	Frank Corrigan	3
Dr. W. C. Gowerdy	13	WE 3154	H. J. Findlay	7
Prof. A. Norman Shaw	20	WE 2564	Gerard Gardiner	20
Prof. W. G. McEldrie	21	HA 1705	Hugh Peck	16
Dr. D. W. McKelvie	24	MA 5343	Frank Gurd	24
Dr. F. A. C. Scrimger	25	PL		
Dr. H. C. Burgess	PL	2479	Roy Grimmer	
Dr. W. A. G. Bauid	PL	5155	Paul Hallman	
Dr. R. E. McMeagon	19	MA 7272	G. E. Boyd	
Dr. Russell Ward	10		G. W. Ferguson	
Dr. W. J. Patterson	24	PL 1519	J. Cowie	5
Dr. E. C. Brooks	23	DE 4925	John Walker	9
Dr. A. L. Walsh	14	PL 2657	Tom Calder	4
Dr. A. S. Lamb	19	MA 2629	Paul K. Lund	
Dr. C. G. Suberland	21	PL 3335	J. E. Leddy	10
Dr. D. E. Ross	12	PL 3535	John Ferguson	10

Worrall Breaks Hurdle Records In Varsity Meet

Together with the news that the senior intercollegiate track and field meet has been thrown open to all colleges within the Union, comes reports of the record-breaking feats of Jim Worrall, former McGill star, in the Varsity Interfaculty Meet yesterday. Lucky James repeated his feat of last year in the McGill meet by breaking both Blue hurdle marks, and winning the high jump in addition.

Worrall is doing graduate work at University of Toronto in conjunction with his teaching job at Upper Canada College. His performance yesterday gave him the high aggregate in the meet, and he will undoubtedly be Varsity's chief hope in the meet at Toronto on October 18.

Record Times
In the 120 yard high hurdles, Jim made the same time as in last year's meet, here, 15 3/5 seconds. His low hurdles' time was considerably better than his record of last year, 25 5/10 seconds. His high jump mark was 5 ft 7 1/4 inches.

Another record fell when Conway ran the 880 in 1:59 4/5 seconds. Bob Labster took time out from football practice to leave the shot a distance of 36 feet, 6 inches, winning that event.

Badminton tourney please sign lists in the Arts Building or in R.V.C.

DENTISTRY FOOTBALL
Students intending to turn out for the dental football entry in the inter-faculty league are requested to inform Gerald Hacy at the General Hospital clinic in order that a practice period may be set as soon as possible.

News That Intercollegiate Meet at Toronto Will be Open to All Colleges of Union Causes Stir — Lends More Than Ordinary Significance To Interfaculty Meet This Afternoon—Selections Will be Based on Results

TRACK and field men swing into action this afternoon at two o'clock when the 63rd annual Interfaculty Meet begins. Today's meet is a very important one, as from the results of it the selection of the senior team, which travels to Toronto next week, will be made. An entry of sixty men assures Coach Van Wagner of good, close competition. Most of last year's senior track team will see action, and several new stars will doubtless be uncovered.

News of vital interest to McGill track followers was revealed last night. The intercollegiate track meet this year will be open to all colleges within the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union. This means that entries to the meet will, in all probability, be received from Western and McMaster, hitherto given only intermediate rating.

Both McMaster and Western have formidable track squads. At McMaster are several former Canadian Intercollegiate champions, as well as British Empire Games competitors. In the weight events the Baptist college has McAdam, holder of the Dominion Intercollegiate shot put record, also Loughran, whom McAdam succeeded as record holder. Apps, Empire pole vault champion, is also enrolled at the Hamilton school. Among the runners of note are Moore, internationally famous miler, and Shaver, a half-mile star of many years' standing. Western have Johnny Loring, former Canadian hurdle champion and star quarter-miler.

Teams entering the intercollegiate track and field competition are limited to nineteen men, but must have a minimum of eight. Two men from each college may compete in an event. In view of the fact that the intercollegiate competition will be so keen next Friday, the results of today's meet will be carefully watched, and will be of great consequence in selecting McGill's representatives for the Toronto meet.

The list of events, and the entries, follow:

No. 1. Discus: Morgan, Meiklejohn, Anderson, Ruschlin, Schofield, Ramsay.
No. 2. Pole Vault: Love, Eriesson, McCorkle, Pengelley, Dahlston.
No. 3. 120-yd. high hurdle: McConnell, Prudie, Record.
No. 4. 100-yds. dash: Murrill, Calder, Siminovitch, Denton, Romans, Goodfellow, Watson, Lillie, McConnell, Record, Roberts, Thompson, Oliver.
No. 5. 880 yds.: Carter, Pearson, Sealton, Nobbs, Bourne, Edwards, Derry, Morrison, Pounder.
No. 6. High Jump: Bryant, Ramsay, I. Smith, Yuile, D. Smith, Roy.
No. 7. Shot Put: Schofield, Anderson, Meiklejohn, Morgan, Redewill.
No. 8. 220 yards: Murrill, Denton, Lillie, McConnell, Roberts, Thompson, Goodfellow.
No. 9. Broad Jump: Calder, McConnell, Crosby, Roberts, Romans.
No. 10. One Mile: Scheeter, Nobbs, Lexis, Skote, Edwards, Morrison.
No. 11. Javelin: Ramsay, Laureau, Schofield, Crosby, Redewill, Riebert, Straub, Shapiro, Booth.
No. 12. 220 low hurdle: Bryant, Purdie, Bourne, Record.
No. 13. Three Miles: Prankton, Todd, Skote.
No. 14. 440 yards: Amaron, Pearson, Nobbs, Edwards, Derry, Pounder, Liff.
Officials
Honorary Referee: The Principal, Mr. A. E. Morgan.
Referee: Dr. F. J. Teas.
Clerks of Course: Dr. A. S. Lamb (Chief), Mr. Hay Findlay.
Judges at Finish: Dr. C. T. Sullivan (chief), Mr. J. C. Kemp, Professor O. H. Carruthers, Mr. J. A. de Lalanne, Dr. G. W. Halpenny, Mr. Jack Davies, Mr. W. E. Findlay.
Timekeepers: Dean E. Brown (chief), Mr. A. J. Montabone, Mr. J. G. Lang, Mr. G. A. Morrison.
Judges of Pole Vault and Jumps: Mr. E. A. Cushing (chief), Professor R. de L. French, Mr. W. Gansiglio, Professor H. E. Reilly, Professor G. J. Dodd.
Judges of Weights: Professor N. B. MacLean (chief), Mr. J. R. Kelly, Professor F. M. Wood, Mr. G. Vickerson, Mr. L. Horn.
Scorers: Mr. J. A. Hutchins (chief).

Rowing Team

Name _____
Address _____
Phone No. _____
Faculty _____
Year _____
Weight _____
Height _____
Experience _____
Candidates fill in and leave at the Athletic Office.

Interfaculty Soccer Schedule

Oct. 14—Theology vs. Engineering.
Oct. 16—Arts-Science vs. Commerce.
Oct. 18—Theology vs. Law-Medicine.
Oct. 21—Engineering vs. Arts-Science.
Oct. 23—Arts-Science vs. Law-Medicine.
Oct. 25th—Law-Medicine vs. Commerce.
Oct. 26—Engineering vs. Commerce.
Oct. 30—Theology vs. Arts-Science.
Nov. 1—Theology vs. Commerce.
Nov. 4—Engineering vs. Law-Medicine.

Managers
Arts-Science—R. G. Luxton
Commerce—Frank Lowe.

Engineering—J. Simpson. Law-Medicine—L. Smart, Med. 4.

If any team is unable to play on the scheduled date, will they please arrange with the opposing team's manager for a mutually satisfactory date. All games, however, must be played within the week set for them, or defaulted to the opposing team. A team will be considered as having fielded a team if a majority are on the field prepared to play.

WATER POLO

Water polo practices at the K. of C. tank every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3:30 o'clock. First junior game October 23rd, first senior game October 31st.

THE MAN WHO WINS
patronizes the shops where his sartorial appearance is enhanced by the art of an expert master tailor.
Every garment we sell is unconditionally guaranteed as to quality of material and high class tailoring.
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350 Inspector St., Montreal

TONIGHT
come to the
STEVENS RALLY
Speaker
Max Ford
STRATHCONA HALL
7.30 P.M.

NOTICE
Will the following please report this week to
Miss Heasley at the Union:
Buell, F. A.
Carey, W. F.
Cohen, Sybil
Elwood, E. C.
Fyfe, Helen
Garron, L. K.
Jacobsen, J. W.
Lagimodiere, H.
Malloy, C. J.
Phelan, A. G.
Ross, H. V.
Sylvester, R.
Yuile, Arthur

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The Paradise Of The Tasman

Condensed from the National Geographic Magazine Reprinted from the "Reader's Digest"

On Lord Howe Island, 360 miles east of Australia, there is no problem of poverty; everyone has a home and an income—although no one need work more than a couple of hours a week. This tiny bit of land, seven miles long and a mile and a half wide, provides practically all the "florists' palms" which decorate hotels, churches, steamships and homes all over the world. The income from the sale of palm seed—which is a public monopoly—maintains the entire population in a unique communal life of unusual charm.

In the early eighteenth century American vessels whaling in the southern seas found Lord Howe Island an excellent place to replenish their water supply. There were no distractions to tempt idleness, and no natives with whom the sailors could get into trouble. By 1810 reports of visiting whalers reached Sydney, New South Wales, and two families settled on Lord Howe to grow fruit and vegetables for the crews. Others followed and by 1830 a small community was well rooted on the island. As whaling declined, a business in palm seeds developed, and now supports the community in a practically workless little paradise.

The residents are good, clean stock—homogeneous, healthy and harmonious. The scenic beauty of the island lures visitors, as do the thrilling mountain climbing and the enjoyment of the sea and shore. An unusual feature of the ocean fishing is the bait used—not a worm or any artificial device, but a young bird which nests in great numbers in tunnels dug into the soil of the island. Unsurpassed salt bathing may be had on the beaches. The climate is delightful; the soil is fertile, and nearly everything which grows in warm temperature countries can be grown on Lord Howe.

Residents of Lord Howe are divided into "participants" and "non-participants." A participant is one who shares in the annual division of the island's income from palm seeds. To be a participant one must be a native-born islander or else married to an islander, and a resident for 20 years. At present the permanent population is about 150 and the number of participants scarcely half that. The non-participant group consists chiefly of non-islanders in various occupations and people attracted to the island as a delightful place to live. Some of the latter would gladly build homes of their own on Lord Howe, but the Board of Control, which governs the island, wisely forbids that any increase in permanent residents might be a serious burden since the market for palm seed is limited.

No one owns any land; the whole island belongs to the people. The Board of Control assigns land in accordance with the needs and desires of the islanders. Land may pass from one generation to another, as long as it is occupied and used, but it cannot be sold.

If a young man wishes to marry and establish his own home, he notifies the Board of Control, which assigns him a block of land on which to build a home and use for garden or pasture. Before erecting a house he must submit plans and particulars to the Board for approval. The islander legally has no claim to the buildings he erects. However, the Board has never yet evicted a person.

The taxation system is unique. Non-islanders who stay for long periods must contribute £5 per annum to the island's funds. Participants in the palm seed industry pay no taxes on property, but those who receive an income from any other source—invested capital or wages from labor not connected with the palm industry—are taxed by the reduction of one share in eight of their holdings in the communal palm-seed industry for all income over £24. This system helps to equalize the incomes of all islanders, and thus prevent any development of classes who might be called rich or poor.

Human nature is very much the same, however, and even in so small and homogeneous a population we find some who are unambitious and others who like to work to improve their condition, and desire luxuries as well as comforts. Life on the island is so pleasant, so relatively carefree and simple that few islanders are willing to engage in work by the month or week. Hence the proprietors of the two lodging houses, who must have "service" have to secure their help in Australia.

The labor problem is also complicated by rats! About 20 years ago a vessel was wrecked on Lord Howe and rats came ashore. Today they are a menace and the islanders wage relentless war upon them, aided by their dogs, a breed of short-haired terriers. A bounty of fourpence is paid for each rat tail; sometimes the tails are used for currency. Since the bounty is paid from the community fund, it is not subject to the income tax, and hence becomes a profitable side line. Some diligent rat hunters turn over as many as a thousand rats every quarter period. When a man wants to build a house, cultivate a field, or do other things which require assistance, he finds that some of his neighbors say: "I'd like to help you, but I'm going after rats this week. Twelve a day will net me four shillings." Furthermore, it is fun to hunt rats!

Transportation on the island is chiefly on foot. Motor vehicles are prohibited and there are only a few wheeled cars and crude sleds drawn by good looking horses. Social life is simple and pleasant. Bowling on the green, cricket, tennis, swimming in the beautiful lagoon and fishing are the chief outdoor sports. Hospitality and friendliness are universal. There is no jail or courthouse, no constable, no official who can legally make an arrest. There isn't even a lawyer. Where else in the world is there an innkeeper who says to his departing guests, as was said to us: "If it isn't convenient to pay your account before leaving, you may credit it to my account in Sydney next week."

As the palms grow wild everywhere, practically no labor is required for their cultivation. The gathering of the seeds is appraised. It takes about an hour to gather a bushel of seed. Even if we allow two hours for a bushel, it will mean only 3000 hours of labor in a year for a group of 30 or 40 men—or about two hours a week. There are no unemployed nor overemployed. Some have finer homes than others, but the difference rests more on the diversity of ambition and taste than on opportunity.

Red Seconds Lose Game To Nationals

(Continued from Page 3)

on two long runs. The first by Harry was from behind their goal line and he went about sixty yards before being halted. The second was about a forty-yard dash with quarter-back Dan Doherty holding the ball. The team however failed to earn a touch, keeping the ball in the Nationals' end of the field till the close of the quarter. At the opening of the second quarter Hall obliged with a drop kick making the score 3-0 for McGill. C.N.R. then rallied to the attack and carried the ball down the field to the Reds' line on several occasions. Each time they had to be content with a single from the toe of Mullins, as the Red line refused to budge an inch. At the close of the first half, the score was tied at 3-3. The Redskins failing to use a single alternate, while their opponents replaced practically the whole team.

Try Forwards The only point scored by either team in the third session was a single from the toe of Matheson, after an attempted drop by Hall had failed to go over the bar. At this stage in the game both teams began to attempt forwards in the hope of moving the ball up the field quicker. The Point St. Charles men were more successful than the Redskins, completing three out of seven attempts, while all the home team could do was to intercept one toss, failing in all three attempts.

The final quarter saw the C.N.R. twelve fight their way to victory, starting after an attempted outside kick by the Redskins from behind their own line failed to materialize. Mullins (falling on it instead for five points. This was followed a few minutes later by a placement kick by Mullins after Matheson had fumbled a return kick. The outstanding player for the visitors was Mullins, who counted thirteen of his team's points. Sid Bond, Halbert, and Pilkington were other stars for the winners. The final score of the game was 14-4.

Position	C. N. R.
Flying line	N. Halbert
Half back	Forsythe
Quarter back	Mullins
Scrum	Bond
Prop	Hill
Inside	Blundell
Outside	Fleming
Scrum	Scott
Prop	Knigh
Inside	Preece
Outside	Pilkington
Scrum	Gillis
Prop	Beaver
Inside	Baun
Outside	Gadley
Scrum	N. Halbert
Prop	Keeney
Inside	Naill
Outside	Olson
Scrum	Wilson L.
Prop	Parsons
Inside	Scott
Outside	Turner
Scrum	Wagner

Referee: Connally. Umpire: Platt. Head lineaman: St. Germaine.

places on the island where one can spend money. The passengers include many a weary Australian seeking recreation along the shores of this happy Paradise of the Tasman.

NOTICES

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER An amateur photographer is wanted to make a set of lantern slides (negatives and prints). Apply Arts Building, Room 57, in person or by letter.

FOUND One pair of lady's black gloves left in Book Exchange. Identify them at the Exchange.

WANTED TO BUY Experimental Organic Chemistry (Norrish), latest edition. Macmillan & Co., Physical Chemistry, Murphy Psychology. Drop note in Locker 987.

WANTED Wanted Schlenker Chemistry and Laboratory Books—PL 1267.

WANTED Wanted one copy of Bainbridge and McVie's "Essentials of Physiology" latest edition (1931). Price reasonable. Apply Bill Gentlemen, Arts Bldg.

CHESS NOTICE Chess Club will hold first meeting on second floor of Union at three o'clock, Friday. Everyone interested welcome.

REMEDIAL READING AND STUDY AIDS The course in Remedial Reading and Study Aids offered by the Department of Psychology will commence next week. Applications to take this course should be made to Mr. Webster, Room 67, in the Arts Building not later than today.

LOST A brown Waterman's fountain pen on the morning of Friday, Oct. 4th either in the large lecture room of the Biological building or on the way to

Student-Professor Golf Match Draw

(Continued from Page 3)

Dr. Keith Hutchison	24	PL. 3535	J. C. G. Young	10
Dr. R. Scott-Monieroff	10	PL. 1261	John Kerrigan	6
Prof. R. D. Gibb	30	HA. 8574	D. M. Hamilton	14
Prof. B. W. Taylor	20	MA. 9181	J. W. Thomson	20
Prof. N. B. McLean	32	PL. 8800	W. G. Brissenden	14
Prof. C. V. Christie	18	PL. 4036	G. W. Benson	20
Dr. W. E. Williams	AT. 0497	Murray McIntyre		
Dr. Clavin Miller	PL. 3818	L. M. A. Myslery		
Dr. C. H. Joyce	10	CH. 7110	George Swan	10
Dr. F. W. Harvey	30	PL. 7244	R. W. Garty	8
Prof. J. H. Whyte	30	MA. 6743	O. Tessler	25
Prof. W. Bentley	18	PL. 6570	B. D. Irwin	14
Dr. C. W. Fullerton	32	HE. 3586	W. P. Chapman	18
Dr. Albert Ross	14	DE. 3635	P. R. Kingston	18
Dr. R. W. Archibald	10	PL. 1744	John K. McLeod	20
Dr. F. G. Finley	24	PL. 5459	Arthur Phelan	30
Prof. D. A. Keys	12	DE. 0296	Morley Kelt	24
Prof. J. W. Bell	30	DE. 8843	G. R. MacLeod	28
Prof. C. S. LeMoultier	30	MA. 9181	J. P. Anglin	11
Prof. C. H. Caruthers	34	DE. 9919	G. R. W. Owen	10
Dr. J. R. Dean	30	YO. 0611	D. A. Weeks	35
Dr. Paul H. Silver	32	PL. 9300	Wallace Gordon	24
Dr. R. H. Fitzgerald	BY. 0881	Match arranged		
Dean Douglas Clarke	30	MA. 2005	C. N. Turner	20
Dr. J. P. Burgess	IA. 1300	P. F. Dalley		
Dr. H. P. Wright	PL. 8470	H. C. Monk		
Dr. P. H. MacKay	MA. 2620	J. W. Holmes		
Dr. C. P. Howard	WE. 4030	John Walker		
Prof. S. N. R. Hodgins	13	Macdonald	R. MacDuff	25
Prof. F. D. Helmsley	12	Macdonald	A. N. Olier	
Prof. L. C. Raymond	34	Macdonald	J. Mainwaring	18
Prof. A. H. Walker	30	Macdonald	Ed. Caron	20
Prof. W. A. May	16	Macdonald	J. Bydden	18
Prof. A. R. Nepe	17	Macdonald	F. Pock	12

Students on Professor Side	Students
R. Hamilton	34 Lachine 400 R. Love
H. F. Woodburn	31 EL. 3681 Dave Boyd
M. E. Fee	12 PL. 1874 G. Archambault
D. C. Tennant	12 PL. 1874 L. A. Brissender
K. W. Shaw	13 DE. 1064 Tom Drake
S. G. Mason	13 DE. 4180 G. B. Snaedinger
G. R. Macleod	19 WA. 8460 Howard Boyle
W. B. Wesley	19 CA. 7301 Herbert Owen
Don Elliot	25 DE. 6615 G. Wesley
J. W. Iredale	DE. 0412 Art. Gladman
R. D. Olmch	16 EL. 5117 S. A. Kerr
R. D. McKenna	18 PL. 8382 J. Darche
A. A. Walsh	14 EL. 2131 C. H. Campbell
G. Weinfield	14 PL. 6265 C. F. Harrington
W. D. McCusker	20 MA. 4171 William Chapman
J. L. Davis	13 PL. 9069 Art. Campbell
	Ian Craig

- RULES AND REGULATIONS
- The competition will be run on a handicap basis strokes being given as they occur on the cards. Two thirds of difference in combined handicaps to apply both ways, that is, best ball and aggregate.
 - Score, one point for first nine, one point for second nine, one point for match.
 - Students are expected to get in touch with their opponents concerning starting times and transportation.
 - Members of the teaching staff who have not yet sent in their telephone numbers kindly do so at once. Phone MA. 9181, local 124, or MA. 2620.
 - There will be a limited supply of caddies, and undergraduates should see that the members of the staff have caddies when desired.
 - Tickets for luncheon and refreshments are to be purchased by members of the staff from the office of the Royal Montreal Golf Club.
 - St. Andrew's rules will be used except in cases where local rules interfere.
 - Replace the turf.

The Greatest Hoax In History

(Continued from Page 2)

ning, architecture. But about 10 o'clock she would retire. Beside her bed was a mirror wall which slid back at the touch of a secret button, revealing a second bed, that of her favorite, Mammonov. This contrivance, one of Potemkin's little attentions, was provided throughout the journey.

As soon as the Dnieper was free of ice, the company embarked on waiting boats, and here began the real dream-journey through Potemkin's fairyland. Seven floating palaces followed by 80 attendant vessels carried 3000 persons. The imperial galleys were lined with costly brocade; the walls, the servants' uniforms gleamed with gold; meals were served on gold plate. Lying under her silken awning the empress saw towns decorated with huge triumphal arches and garlands; cattle grazing in the pastures, troops maneuvering, and at dusk, peasants dancing with carefree abandon. Even Potemkin's severest critics grew silent before these never-ending wonders, and Catherine's rapture knew no bounds.

She did not know that this fairyland vanished the moment her boat had passed, that the houses behind the triumphal arches were without roofs, doors or windows, that behind the houses were no streets, that the villages were deserted, that the cattle had been brought long distances to graze before her eyes, that the dancers were wretched serfs, taught, with pains and beatings, to perform their carefree capers. After sunset, they were packed into carts like a traveling theatrical company and hurried to the next stand, again to provide a spectacle of holiday merry-making.

At each of three anchorages there was a magnificent new palace with artificial waterfalls and a shady park. Potemkin could work miracles! He turned primeval jungle into formal English garden—by transplanting trees that flourished for a few days and then slowly withered. Again, houses for Catherine's guests had been erected—jerry-built, but furnished with every conceivable luxury. And everywhere were soldiers, fine, upstanding specimens, magnificently uniformed. At Ekaterinoslav the em-

press laid the foundation stone of the new cathedral. Its plans made St. Peter's in Rome appear a village chapel—but the cathedral was never built. Proceeding now by carriage, the party drove through villages buzzing with industry: bricklaying, road-building—everywhere activity, pulsing life, busy crowds! They could not guess that these same towns were dead and derelict, that Potemkin had snatched no less than 20 communities bodily from their homes to populate temporarily his provinces. Every kind of entertainment was provided. At one stop an artificial volcano spouted flame into the air all night; at Sevastopol a band of 180 musicians played at the reception dinner. Before the windows Catherine's gaze traveled over massed regiments, down to the bay, where lay the new Black Sea fleet, built in 2 years. A roar of cannon broke from the decks, with shouts of "Long live the Empress!" Later followed the triumphant climax of the whole journey: at Poltava two armies met in a mock combat representing the famous victory which Peter the Great had won on the same ground.

It was effective stagecraft, and Catherine's happiness for the moment was complete. She owed it all to Potemkin. But had she discovered the hidden flaws in his methods, it might have damped her enthusiasm; had she known that the warships were constructed of the poorest materials, that the cannon were without ammunition, that the fortress of Kerson was built of sand, and, far from withstanding cannon shot, was to be severely damaged by the first thunderstorm! Then she might have regarded this Crimean journey in a sober and pessimistic light. It had cost 7,000,000 rubles and an enormous expenditure of human energy, and it had achieved—nothing save the further aggrandizement of Potemkin in Catherine's eyes. That, at any rate, had been successful.

The Crimean journey and the elaborate invention of a happy, prosperous country were no more than a highly original, expensive tribute paid by one of the greatest lovers of history to his mistress.

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Additions to the Library

ADDED TO THE MEDICAL LIBRARY AND THE OSLER LIBRARY June-September, 1935

- Anatomy Nervous System Collins, J. — (The) treatment of diseases of the nervous system. 1900. Kuntz, Albert — Automatic nervous system. 2nd ed. 1934. Ophthalmology May, C. H. — Manual of the diseases of the eye. 1900. May, C. H. — Manual of the diseases of the eye. 2nd ed. rev. 1901. May, C. H. — Manual of the diseases of the eye. 3rd ed. rev. 1903. May, C. H. — Manual of the diseases of the eye. 5th ed. rev. 1907. May, C. H. — Manual of the diseases of the eye. 7th ed. rev. 1911. May, C. H. — Manual of the diseases of the eye. 8th ed. rev. 1914. May, C. H. — Manual of the diseases of the eye. 14th ed. rev. 1934. Pathology Coman, D. R. — Technique of post mortem examinations. 1934. Pediatrics Donkin, H. B. — (The) diseases of childhood. 1933. Forsyth, David — Children in health and disease. 1909. Guthrie, L. G. — Functional nervous disorders in childhood. 1907. Holt, L. E. — Diseases of infancy and childhood. 10th ed. 1933. Urology Essendrach, D. N. — Textbook of Urology. 3rd ed. rev. 1934.

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Smoke a FRESH cigarette PLAIN OR CORK TIP British Consols COLLECT THE CARD PICTURES

Class Secretaries Will please hand in the names of their Class Officers to Miss Heasley at McGill Union, as soon as elections take place.

Two Day Excursion To The Eastern Townships of Quebec Department of Geological Sciences McGill University

There will be a two day geological excursion to Southern Quebec on Saturday and Sunday, October 12, 13, 1935. The leaders will be Professors J. E. Gill and T. H. Clark. Attendance on this trip is required of students in Structural Geology and Stratigraphy. The variety of exposures seen makes it interesting from any geological point of view, and all students in this Department are strongly urged to attend. Others, both men and women, are cordially invited.

The route takes us through Phillipsburg, Bedford, Cowansville and Sutton. The country between Montreal and Phillipsburg is the Porceland, and consists of flat-lying Ordovician beds. At Phillipsburg we see the actual front of the folded Appalachians, and thereafter are in the Mountain-built terrane, consisting of Pre-Cambrian Cambrian and Ordovician rocks. Some of the features we see plainly are thrust slices with both underlying and overlying thrusts shown; thrust breccias; dolomites and dolomitization; unconformities; fossils; problems in correlation; thick sedimentary sequences up to 2500'; cleavage; overturned folds; structural and stratigraphic methods of telling top from bottom of beds; low-grade metamorphism; graywacke; Pre-Cambrian-Cambrian contact; chlorite schist; abortive iron and copper 'mines'; influence of structure upon the physiography; etc.; etc.

Transportation will be by bus. The expenses for each person will probably be as follows: Lunch at Phillipsburg, Saturday \$.50 Hotel bill at Cowansville, including lunch Sunday 2.50 Individual share of bus expense 2.00 \$5.00

To register for this excursion please notify either Professor Gill or Professor Clark as soon as possible. In order that arrangements may be made with the bus company with the maximum economy.